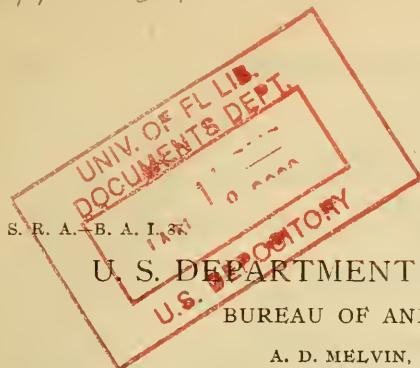


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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY, 1914.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY. .

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- 950. Geo. C. Engel Co., 123 Barclay Street, New York, N. Y.
- *575. Thomas Halligan, 606 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
- 311. N. Maggioli, 147 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
- 951. William Ammann, 611 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *925. Central Iowa Poultry and Egg Co., Second and Elm Streets, Atlantic, Iowa.
- 3-AS. Swift & Co., 410 East Broad Street, Texarkana, Ark.
- *952. Gregory Farm Laboratory, White Hall, Ill.
- 6-A. G. H. Hammond Co. (subsidiary to Swift & Co., Forty-fifth Place and Packers Avenue and Forty-sixth Street and Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 793. Gebhardt Chili Powder Co., Parral and Medio Streets, San Antonio, Tex., extended to include subsidiary, San Antonio Packing Co.
- *933. Home Packing Co., Sugar Land, Tex.
- *953. Creolone Tonic & Serum Co., 2117-2125 Leech Avenue. Mail: 509 Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Meat Inspection Discontinued.

- *836. Grand View Farms Produce Co., Lancaster, Pa.
- 621. Viano & Re, 32 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
- *2-TT. Armour & Co., 215 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *859. Ward & Co., Fairmont, Minn.

Change in Firm Address.

- 672. J. Delgado Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex., 2216-2218 South Harwood Street, instead of Central Avenue and Juliet Street.

*Conducts slaughtering.

Stations Added.

Atlantic, Iowa (substation of South Omaha, Nebr.).
White Hall, Ill. (substation of National Stock Yards, Ill.).
Sugar Land, Tex. (substation of Houston, Tex.).
Bainbridge, Ga., hog cholera demonstration work, Dr. H. R. McNally.

Stations Discontinued.

Fairmont, Minn.
Lancaster, Pa.

Changes of Officials in Charge.

Henderson, Ky., Dr. R. A. McCauley instead of Dr. H. R. McNally.
Bainbridge, Ga., Dr. R. W. Elrod instead of Dr. H. R. McNally.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.**THE NEW MEAT-INSPECTION REGULATIONS.**

The meat-inspection regulations have been revised and issued as B. A. I. Order 211 dated July 15, 1914. These regulations take effect November 1, 1914, with the exception of Regulation 27 relating to imported meats, which is not effective until January 1, 1915.

Copies of the new regulations have been mailed to inspectors in charge, to establishments under inspection, to transportation companies on the bureau's list, and to others concerned. Inspectors in charge of meat inspection should promptly distribute copies to bureau employees engaged in the work of meat inspection and all such employees should study the new regulations and familiarize themselves thoroughly with their requirements before they become effective. Additional copies will be furnished on request.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING REPORTS ON THE REVISED M. I. FORM 121.

A revised M. I. Form 121 report has been prepared and a supply is being furnished to those stations which issue certificates for export shipments of meats and meat food products. As several changes have been made in this form and in the manner of reporting such shipments, the following instructions for preparing the revised form should be carefully observed.

The date of the report should correspond to the date of the certificates reported on the form, and only one day's issue should be included in a single report. All certificates must be issued and reported serially.

Under the heading "Certificates" should be given the serial numbers of the certificates, and the number issued. If two or more consecutively numbered certificates are issued to an establishment for products destined to the same foreign country, they should be included in one entry on the M. I. Form 121, showing the first and last number of such certificates and the number issued.

Under "Description of products" classify the products exported in accordance with Schedule B, Classification of commodities, of the Department of Commerce.

The reported weights should be the net weights of the products and the amount of each class should be entered separately in the proper column. Mixed meat food products should be reported under the heading representing the principal meat food ingredient, as, "Compound" under "Beef," "Lard compound" under "Pork," etc.

The destination of the shipment should be shown by countries and not by cities, for instance shipments for London, Liverpool, or Manchester should show England as the destination.

The stamp numbers should be used and reported serially, so far as possible, and the number should agree with the number of packages shown on the report.

These instructions apply only to the preparation of M. I. Form 121. Upon the original, duplicate, and triplicate certificates the same information will be shown as heretofore.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE INSPECTION OF BODY LYMPH GLANDS OF HOG CARCASSES RETAINED ON ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Final inspections covering many thousand hog carcasses retained on head inspection for tuberculosis have shown in every instance that the body lymph glands were free from disease when the lesions in the cervical region were not accompanied by lesions in a visceral lymph gland or organ. In those carcasses which were retained on account of disease in the mesenteric chain of lymph glands and which showed no lesions in the other viscera or the cervical region, the body glands were likewise free from disease.

Therefore, in view of this freedom from disease in the body lymph glands, the examination of these glands may be omitted in those carcasses in which disease is limited to the cervical region. The examination of body lymph glands may also be omitted in those carcasses which show no disease in the cervical region, and in which no visceral lesion is present except in the mesenteric chain of glands. In all cases, however, the final inspector shall make a careful survey of the pleural, peritoneal, and other surfaces for the detection of possible abnormal conditions, and where lesions are present in the cervical region he shall see that the parts are properly removed.

An examination shall be made of the body lymph glands of each hog carcass showing evidence of tuberculosis in both the cervical region and the viscera. An examination shall be made of the body lymph glands of each hog carcass showing evidence of tuberculosis in the mesenteric chain together with disease in the viscera or elsewhere.

RULING UNDER NET WEIGHT AND VOLUME REGULATIONS.

Referring to the notice in Service and Regulatory Announcements for June, 1914, page 82, under the caption "Rulings under net weight and volume regulations," the bureau will permit such statements as "No. $\frac{1}{4}$," "Size $\frac{1}{4}$," " $\frac{1}{4}$ cans," etc., for billing purposes, to appear on the outside of packing cases, provided the individual packages contained therein bear the true net weight of their contents in conformity with the regulations promulgated under the "net weight and volume amendment."

THE COLLECTION OF SAMPLES OF WATER FOR SANITARY EXAMINATION.

Inspectors who submit samples of water for sanitary examination should carefully observe the following directions:

Procure a half-gallon glass-stoppered bottle, clean it thoroughly, then sterilize both bottle and stopper in steam or boiling water. (Sterilized bottles for the collection of samples will be supplied by the Meat Inspection Division upon request.) Samples should be collected and shipped so that as little time as possible will elapse between the time of collection and the receipt of sample at the laboratory. In collecting the samples great care should be taken that nothing touches the lip of the bottle or the lower part of the stopper. Do not lay the stopper down, but hold it by the top until replaced in the bottle, and under no circumstances must the inside of the neck of the bottle or stem of the stopper be touched by the hand or wiped with a cloth. It should be remembered that a water analysis deals with very minute quantities of material, and that carelessness in collection may render the examination valueless. All samples should be carefully marked for identification and accompanied by letter of description.

Taking of Samples.

1. *From a water tap.*—Water should run freely from the tap for at least 15 minutes before the sample is collected. The bottle should then be placed directly under the tap and rinsed out with the water at least twice. Pour out the water completely each time. It is again to be placed under the tap and filled to overflowing, and then a small quantity poured out so that there should be left an air space under the stopper of about an inch. The stopper must be rinsed off with the flowing water and inserted firmly in the bottle while still wet and secured by tying over it a clean white cotton cloth.

2. *From a stream, pond, or reservoir.*—The bottle should be rinsed with the water if this can be done without stirring up the sediment on the bottom. The bottle, with the stopper in place, should then be entirely submerged in the water and the stopper taken out at a distance of about 12 inches below the surface. When the bottle is full the stopper is replaced below the surface, if possible, and firmly secured as above. It will be found convenient in taking samples in this way to have the bottle weighted so that it sinks below the surface. It is important that the samples should be obtained free from the sediment on the bottom of the stream or the scum on the surface. If a stream should not be deep enough to admit of this method, the sample of water must be dipped up with an absolutely clean vessel and poured into the bottle after it has been rinsed.

3. *From a well.*—If from a well with a pump, operate pump long enough to insure that the water collected is directly from the well and has not been standing in the pump barrel for some time. Then fill the sample bottle, using all precautions previously mentioned.

Description of Source.

In addition to the sample, a full description of the source of the water, together with a drawing showing the point from which the water is taken and the proximity of establishments, dwellings, etc., which might tend to contaminate it should be sent in.

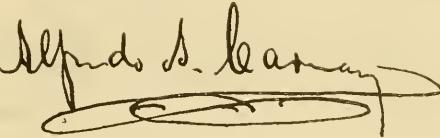
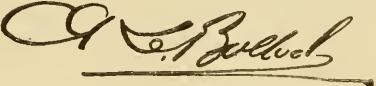
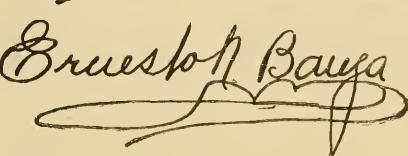
If the water is obtained from a well, a detailed report should be given, showing the depth of the well, the character of the soil through which this well is sunk—that is, whether it passes through an impervious stratum, whether the water becomes muddy after a rain, and also whether the construction is such as to prevent surface water entering the well, especially during heavy rains. Accompanying this statement should also be sent such information as is obtainable concerning the character of the water secured from similar wells in the vicinity. If copies of sanitary analyses of pure water from wells of the same depth can be secured, they should be sent in. If such analyses are not available, samples of water from other wells in the vicinity should be sent in for analysis. If the water in question is first pumped into a cistern or storage tank, such storage tank should be examined carefully to see that it is not subject to pollution from surface drainage or from seepage from surrounding soil and that the construction is such that it may be kept clean.

If the water is obtained from a stream, a thorough survey should be made of the stream and a statement made regarding any sewers or other drains that empty into it.

If the water used is taken from a city supply, the statement should show whether the water is generally used for drinking purposes and is regarded as wholesome and whether it is subjected to chemical treatment before use. Analyses of the city water, if such are obtainable, would also be of value.

SIGNATURES OF FOREIGN MEAT INSPECTORS.

To enable bureau inspectors to verify the signatures of foreign official meat inspectors authorized to certify to meat and meat food products, the following names, addresses, and facsimile signatures are given:

Country, name, and address.	Signature.
<i>Argentina.</i> Dr. Alfred A. Carman, Buenos Aires.....	
<i>England.</i> Dr. A. E. Harris, Borough of Islington.....	
<i>France.</i> F. Abadie, Nantes.....	
Rene Ancelin, Saint Brieuc.....	
A. Le Bolloch, Saint-Quay Portreux and Binic.....	
J. Galamez, Calais.....	
M. Leducq, Bologne-sur-mer.....	
Joseph Richard, Marseille.....	
<i>Uruguay.</i> Dr. Ernesto A. Bauza, Montevideo.....	

Country, name, and address.	Signature.
Uruguay—Continued.	<i>H. Larrauri</i>
Dr. Hector Larrauri, Montevideo.	<i>Pedro Oneto y Viana</i>
Pedro Oneto y Viana, Montevideo.	<i>Pedro Oneto y Viana</i>
Dr. Teodoro Visaires, Montevideo.	<i>Teodoro Visaires</i>
Dr. R. Munoz Ximenes, Montevideo.	<i>R. Munoz Ximenes</i>

NAMES REMOVED FROM LIST.

The names of the following inspectors, published in Service and Regulatory Announcements, have been removed from the list of foreign officials authorized to issue certificates for meat products exported to the United States:

Dr. Herbert Williams, Port of London, England.
 H. P. Jensen, Hangesund, Norway.
 P. H. Selmer, Stavanger, Norway.
 J. Smith, Stavanger, Norway.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, JUNE, 1914.

City.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	101,630	34,374	310,675	2,686	550,592
Kansas City.....	55,703	7,085	100,713	11,145	199,480
National Stock Yards.....	32,910	5,333	113,779	39	132,121
South Omaha.....	38,229	1,196	73,259	287	186,193
South St. Joseph.....	13,278	1,333	38,066	6	161,076
All other establishments.....	248,552	137,450	476,945	2,951	1,696,173
Total, June, 1914.....	490,302	186,771	1,113,437	17,114	2,925,635
Total, June, 1913.....	556,321	194,613	1,134,615	3,680	3,056,948
Total, year ending June, 1914.....	6,724,117	1,814,904	14,958,834	121,827	33,289,705
Total, year ending June, 1913.....	7,155,816	2,098,484	14,724,465	36,556	32,287,538

IMPORTS OF FOOD - ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during June, 1914, together with totals for the year to date, are shown in the following tables:

Food animals.

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico.....	30,186	2	2,049	5,775
Canada.....	11,976	30,343	233	3
Total, May, 1914.....	42,112	30,345	2,282	5,778
Total, January-May, 1914.....	411,406	88,793	96,869	138,878

Meats and meat food products.

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated meat.		Canned and cured meats.	Other products.	Total.
	Beef.	Other.			
Argentina.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 21,025,108	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,740,953	<i>Pounds.</i> 14,400	<i>Pounds.</i> 140,946	<i>Pounds.</i> 22,921,407
Australia.....	6,926,055	2,839,050	999,869	10,764,974
Canada.....	726,945	2,020,982	1,640,617	7,346	4,455,590
Uruguay.....	8,405,855	337,241	10,739	8,753,835
Other countries.....	724,983	957,758	172,153	57,023	1,751,917
Total, June, 1914.....	37,808,946	7,895,984	2,837,778	205,315	48,648,023
Total, January-June, 1914.....	132,961,940	18,090,951	9,683,113	2,757,200	163,493,204

LICENSES ISSUED FOR MANUFACTURE OF VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

The following licenses for the manufacture of biological products have been issued since the publication of the list in Service and Regulatory Announcements for June, 1914. These licenses, which cover the calendar year 1914, are issued under the act of Congress of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 832), and the regulations made thereunder (B. A. I. Order 196).

License.	Name and address of firm.	Products.
3	The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Hog cholera virus.
8	Clyde W. Hevner, Franklin, Nebr.....	Anti hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus. Do.
13	Omaha Serum Co., Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebr.....	Do.
14	The Imperial Serum Co., Twenty-second and Genesee Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.	Do.
17	Beebe Biological Laboratories, 311 Lowry Annex, St. Paul, Minn.	Do.
29	The Ames Vaccine Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	Do.
30	Kansas Serum Co., Manhattan, Kans.....	Do.
44	Mason S. Peters St. Louis Serum Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.	Do.
61	Guilfoil Serum Co., 18-22 North Second Street, Kansas City, Kans.	Do.
66	The National Serum Co., Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn.	Do.
70	St. Joseph Veterinary Laboratories, 1502 Garfield Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.	Do.
83	E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.....	Do.
88	The Farmers Serum Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.....	Do.
89	The United States Serum Co., Central Avenue and Water Street, Kansas City, Kans.	Do.
90	The Sunflower Serum Co., 322 North First Street, Kansas City, Kans.	Do.
91	The Gregory Farms Laboratory, Whitehall, Green County, Ill.	Do.
92	The Great Western Serum Co., 4538 Gross Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Do.
93	The Slater Serum Co., Ewing Street and Myers Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.	Do.
94	The Cre-o-lone Tonic & Serum Co., 1825 Leech Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.	Do.
95	Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Henderson Street, Mason City, Iowa.	Do.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

MEAT-INSPECTION LAW.

In cases against the following-mentioned charged with violating the meat-inspection act in shipping in interstate trade unsound meat or meat food products, the defendants were fined the amounts indicated below, which action disposes of the cases:

Name.	Address.	Fine.
Alexander Stewart.....	Gardnerville, N. Y.....	\$15.
Charles Scheidell.....	Liberty, N. Y.....	\$25.
M. W. Murray.....	Lawler, Iowa.....	\$10 and costs.
Swift & Co.....	Rutland, Vt.....	\$200.
C. B. Hemenway.....	Woodstock, Vt.....	\$100.
M. Reingold.....	Mountaintdale, N. Y.....	\$10.
Bernie Farr.....	Laceyville, Pa.....	\$10.
Joseph Mullen.....	Honesdale, Pa.....	\$15.
George Hartschon.....	New Egypt, N. J.....	\$25.
C. B. Sammis.....	McAfee, N. J.....	\$25.
George & Co.....	Baltimore, Md.....	\$10.
C. E. Pershing.....	Odon, Ind.....	\$10.

In cases against the following-mentioned, charged with violating the meat-inspection act in shipping in interstate trade uninspected meat or meat food products, the defendants were fined the amounts indicated below, which action disposes of the cases:

Name.	Address.	Fine.
Frank Fusco.....	New York, N. Y.....	\$25.
Charles Heil.....	Martins Ferry, Ohio.....	\$15 and costs.
Tai Jan & Co.....	New York, N. Y.....	\$25.
Morris Lebowitz.....	do.....	\$25.
Harry Hershman et al.....	do.....	\$25.
Traci & Russo.....	do.....	\$25 each.
G. Sasso & Sons.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$25.
Nagle Packing Co.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	\$50.

In the case against Armour & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., charged with violating the meat-inspection act in unlawfully using trade labels bearing the meat inspection legend, the case was terminated by the defendant paying a fine of \$200 and costs.

QUARANTINE LAW.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the live-stock quarantine law have been reported to the bureau during the month of July, 1914:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Nature of violation.	Fine.
1	Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co.....	Interstate shipment of cattle infested with Texas-fever ticks.	\$120.75.
1	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	do.....	\$100 and costs.
1	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....	do.....	Do.
1	Tri-State Commission Co.....	Interstate shipment of hogs affected with cholera.	Do.
2	Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.....	Interstate shipment of cattle affected with Texas-fever ticks.	\$200 and costs.
2	J. W. Fowler.....	do.....	\$100.
1	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.....	do.....	\$100 and costs.
1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....	Do.
3	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.	do.....	\$300 and costs.
1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	\$100 and costs.
1	Winston Cloud & Herman Feizer.....	do.....	\$200.
1	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	\$100 and costs.

Total cases, 16; total fines, \$1,620.75 and costs.

TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the 28-hour law have been reported to the bureau during the month of July, 1914:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Fine.
1	Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	\$116.95
1	Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.....	217.62
2	Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.....	216.05
1	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co.....	119.80
3	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.....	339.60
1	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	116.50
1	Southern Ry. Co.....	117.10
2	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.....	218.15
2	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	217.62
5	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.....	540.80
1	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.....	100.00
6	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.....	712.70
4	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	400.00
2	Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	222.95
18	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	1,990.22
2	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.....	232.81
4	Wabash R. R. Co.....	419.02
5	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.....	1,250.00
6	Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	753.77
1	American Express Co.....	100.00
5	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.....	500.00
1	Pere Marquette R. R. Co.....	100.00
74	Total.....	9,001.66

TEXAS-FEVER QUARANTINE—LIST OF PLACES WHERE SOUTHERN CATTLE MAY BE SHIPPED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

Referring to section 8 of regulation 2 of B. A. I. Order 210, "Regulations governing the interstate movement of live stock," effective July 1, 1914, there is given below a list of additional places to which cattle of the area quarantined on account of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever may be shipped for immediate slaughter:

Indiana.—Indianapolis, Brown Bros.

Michigan.—Detroit, Hammond, Standish & Co., Mason Beef Co., Michigan Beef Co., Parker, Webb & Co., and Sullivan Packing Co.

Missouri.—St. Louis, Carondelet Packing Co., Independent Stock Yards Co., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., and Swift & Co.

New Jersey.—Newark, Swift & Co. (Kearny).

COOPERATIVE INSPECTION AND TESTING OF CATTLE AND HORSES FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT.

Employees in charge of stations at which is conducted the inspection and testing of cattle and horses for interstate movement in compliance with the requirements of the State of destination are informed that, unless special instructions are received from the Washington office, work of this character should be done only at the stockyards at their respective stations. It must be distinctly understood, however, that upon the receipt of such special instructions and before the work is started the cooperation of the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State in which the testing is to be done shall first be obtained in order that animals found to be diseased with tuberculosis or glanders may be properly disposed of under State jurisdiction.

MOVEMENT WITHOUT DISINFECTION OF CARS PLACARDED "EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA."

Referring to regulation 5, B. A. I. Order 210, which provides for the cleaning and disinfection of all cars which have contained diseased or exposed swine, inspectors and others are advised that if it is found that such cars, placarded "Exposed to hog cholera," have not contained any hogs diseased with cholera, the placarded cars may

within 48 hours be used for reforwarding hogs exposed to cholera from public stockyards to recognized slaughtering centers for immediate slaughter without cleaning and disinfection until unloaded at final destination. The transportation company must obtain permission to use such cars and must report the initials and numbers of the cars so used, together with any additional information required, so that a special car report showing the disposition of the cars may be rendered to the bureau and to the station to which the shipment is destined. This permission, however, shall not be construed so as to permit the accumulation of infectious cars or failure on the part of the transportation company to promptly treat such cars as contemplated by the regulations.

By the term "public stockyards" as used in B. A. I. Order 210 is meant stockyards where trading in live stock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by a stockyards, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the purpose of inspecting for contagious diseases.

By the term "recognized slaughtering center" is meant any point where slaughtering facilities, holding pens, chutes, etc., are provided and where animals are shipped for immediate slaughter.

SUBSTANCE PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SCABIES.

The use of the following-named substance is permitted by the department in the official dipping of cattle and sheep for scabies:

"*Armstrong's Lime-Sulphur Solution*," a lime-and-sulphur dip, manufactured by the Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Chicago, Ill. Dilution permitted: For cattle, 1 gallon to not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water; for sheep, 1 gallon to not more than 17 gallons of water.

"*The Anchor Brand Lime and Sulphur Dip*" should hereafter be used at the following dilutions: For cattle, 1 gallon of dip to 13 gallons of water; for sheep, 1 gallon of dip to $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water.

COMPOSITION OF LIME-AND-SULPHUR DIPS.

Bureau employees engaged in scabies eradication in the field or in the supervision of the dipping of cattle or sheep at public stockyards are informed that in the preparation of lime-and-sulphur dips "flour sulphur" may be used in lieu of "flowers of sulphur," provided that it is sufficiently finely pulverized.

TUBERCULIN TESTING OF CANADIAN CATTLE REMAINING IN UNITED STATES—CORRECTION OF B. A. I. ORDER 209.

In B. A. I. Order 209, page 14, regulation 40, the reference to regulation 38 in the fifth line from the bottom of the page should be changed to "regulation 39." The sentence as corrected should read as follows: "The Department must be notified of any Canadian cattle which will remain in the United States, not tested as required by regulation 39, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this department before shipment to destination." All copies of Order 209 should be corrected as indicated.

AGENTS ENTITLED TO LEAVE WITH PAY.

When agents have been continuously employed in the service of the bureau for one year they are entitled to annual and sick leave the same as permanent employees. In such cases the leave should be prorated in accordance with the rules on page 15 of Service Announcements for January, 1914.

MONTHLY REPORT OF EXPENDITURES—FORM T-31 MAY BE DISCONTINUED.

This report may be discontinued where the T-15 report can be forwarded not later than the 2d of the month, as the information contained in the latter is sufficient. If the preparation of the T-15 report is unavoidably delayed beyond the 2d of the month, however, the T-31 report should be forwarded the same as heretofore. This applies to individual employees who have special travel authorizations, as well as to inspectors in charge of stations.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.**USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.**

The act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, provides that motor vehicles owned by the Government shall be used only for *official* service. An official order of the Secretary directs that all motor vehicles owned by this department shall be lettered indicating such ownership. Previous instructions have been issued by the bureau regarding this matter, and it is believed that all its machines are now so marked. The order of the Secretary further states that the use of any motor vehicle owned by the department for other than *official* service will be regarded as sufficient grounds for dismissal.

COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATELY OWNED MOTOR VEHICLES.

If any employees who receive additional compensation or are paid mileage allowance for the use of privately owned automobiles or motor cycles have not been specially requested to report the miles run and various operation costs of such machines, they are instructed to request a supply of Form A-16. The first request for these forms should be by letter, in order that necessary instructions relating to them may be given. Subsequent requests should be made on Form P-1 in the usual manner.

PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to inspectors in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies varies with the subject or nature of the publication and the number and class of employees. For example, in the case of a publication on a veterinary subject, sufficient copies are sent for the veterinarians. Inspectors in charge will use their judgment and distribute publications to best advantage. Additional copies will be furnished on request so far as possible.]

B. A. I. Bulletin 110, Part III. A Biometrical Study of Egg Production in the Domestic Fowl. III. Variation and Correlation in the Physical Characters of the Egg. By Raymond Pearl, biologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and Frank M. Surface, biologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 171-241, figs. 14.

Farmers' Bulletin 589. Homemade Silos. By Helmer Rabild, A. K. Risser, and K. E. Parks, of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 47, figs. 37.

B. A. I. Order 211. Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture. Pp. 97. (Supersedes B. A. I. Order 150 and becomes effective November 1, 1914, except regulation 27, effective January 1, 1915.)

B. A. I. Order 212. To Prevent the Spread of Scabies in Sheep.

B. A. I. Order 213. To Prevent the Spread of Scabies in Cattle.

B. A. I. Order 214. Special Order Modifying the Tuberculin-Test Requirement for Canadian Cattle Imported Temporarily for Exhibition Purposes at the Fair to be Held at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Ability of Streptococci to Survive Pasteurization. By S. Henry Ayers and William T. Johnson, of the Dairy Division. (Reprint from the Journal of Agricultural Research, pp. 321-330, figs. 3.)

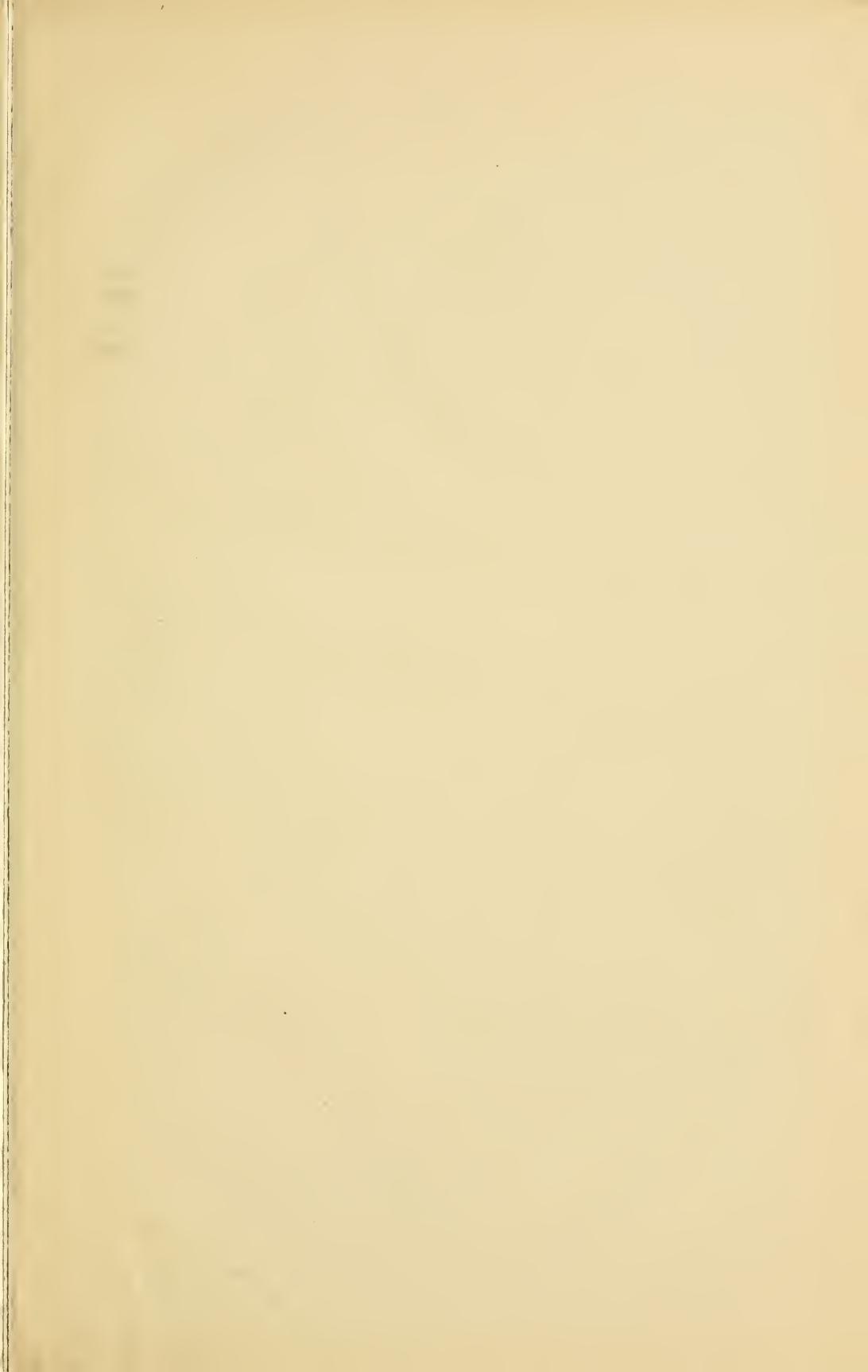
ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

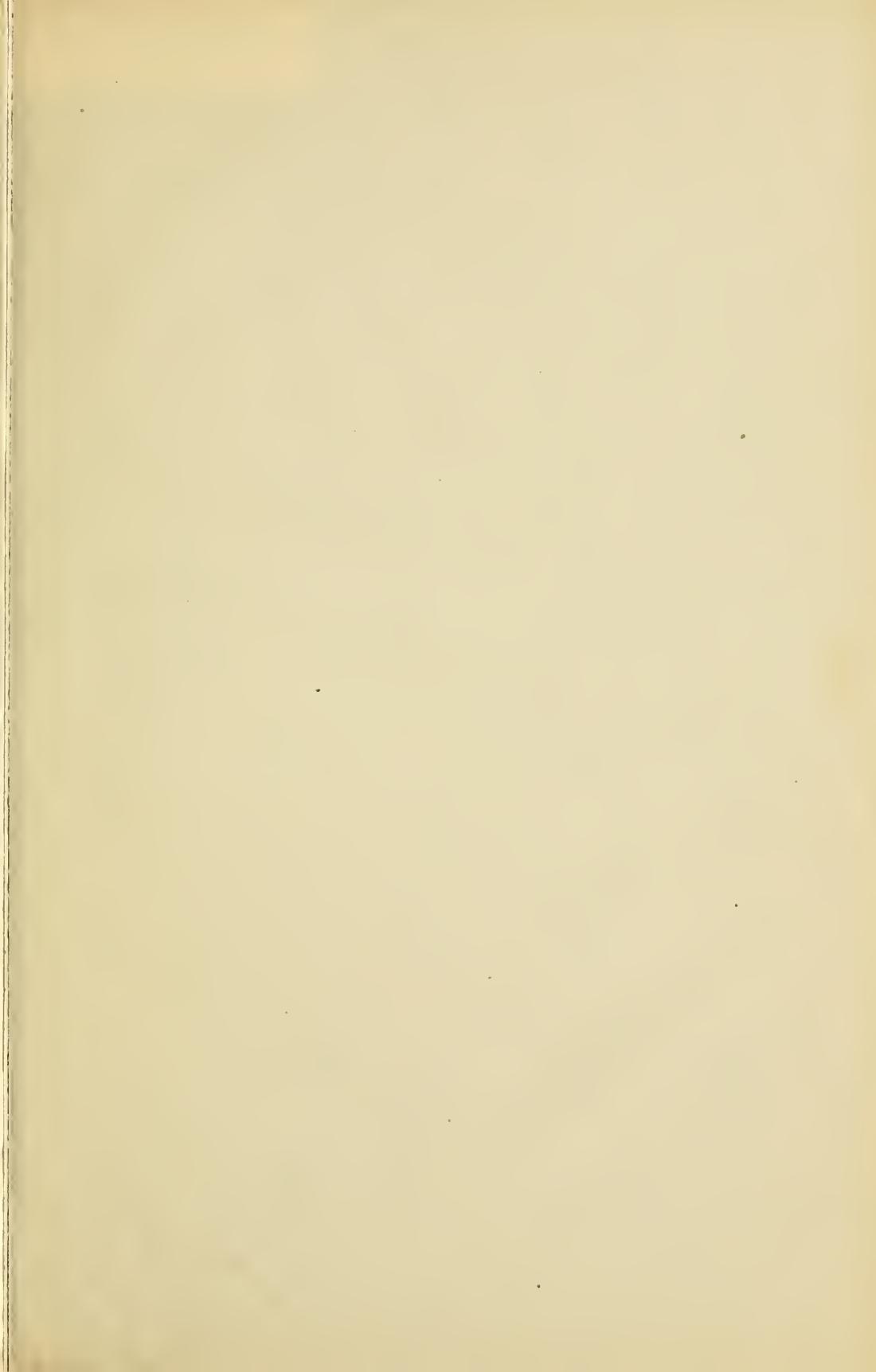
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